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Good morning and a happy New Year!

THE closing days of the old year

brought some big endowments and bequests to several deserving institutions. Ir was very thoughtful in the captain

of the Umbria to take a trained news paper man on board to describe her interesting experience at sea. THE person who sets out to-day with

the purpose of doing the best he can will not find it necessary to write out a list of New Year's resolutions. IF Mr. Cleveland takes delight in seeing small-sized office-seekers squirm

and fume he has the happiest year before him of any man in America. IF 1893 brings as much prosperity to the American people as did 1892, they will have every reason to celebrate next

Thanksgiving day in a spirit of grati-

THE New Year looks bright and fresh this morning, but wait till December 81, 1893. Then everybody will vote to ring out the old and ring in the new.

Now that the year 1892 is no more, it will not be inappropriate to remark that more than anything else, it marked the wisdom of Republican statesmanship in its universal prosperity.

THE City Council of Charleston, S. C., has reduced the Mayor's salary from \$4,000 to \$3,500 a year, the Mayor himself recommending and voting for it. That kind of reform is not epidemic in the North.

WHEN a man risks his money on the turn of a certain card he is gambling. but when a man stakes his money upon his judgment that wheat or whisky will be worth a certain price next month, he is trading in the great staples of the Republic.

IF it is true that the high Catholic prelates in this country are generally of the opinion that the Pope has made a mistake in sending a special representative here to act for him, it must be assumed that the infallibility of the head of the

THE New York Wine and Spirit Gazette rises to remark to those Democrats who are now too good to follow Hill and Murphy that "the liquor-dealers are the backbone of the Democratic party of New York." The truth is not to be told at all times by all people.

THE Governor of Nevada advises the people of that State of smallest and decreasing population who have found silver mining unprofitable to turn to agriculture. The land must be artificially irrigated, but there is an abundance of water which can be utilized. is said that the State can sustain a large agricultural population.

It has not occurred to those newspapers who are so zealous to "purge" the pension rolls of half the names on them to fix their gaze upon the Mexican pension contingent for one moment. When they do they will find twice as many Mexican pensioners on the list as there were soldiers who entered the City of Mexico with General Scott.

THE Chicago Journal complains that the officials in charge of the allotment of space in the manufacturers' building in the world's fair, of which there are forty acres, are proceeding as leisurely as it the exhibition was to open in May, 1894. This is not the first complaint of this nature, but it should be the last. There was ample time to have the fair ready to be seen in May, 1893.

THE disposition shown by several cities in this State to adopt the Indianapolis form of municipal government is an encouraging indication. It shows that the people are growing out of the old ruts towards a better order of things. The present form of government in this city is a very great advance over the old one, and while it may be susceptible of some improvement, it is still worthy of imitation and adoption by every city in the State.

A WASHINGTON dispatch, printed in the Journal yesterday, stated that the Osage Indians living in Oklahoma are, in proportion to their numbers, the wealthiest community in the world. They number about 1,500, and their wealth consists of \$8,500,000 in cash to their credit in the United States treasury, and about 1,407,000 acres of land, worth \$5 per acre. This is a handsome showing for wealth, but probably not as good as that of the Economite community, near Pittsburg. They number about | party shall present its complaint, which | barous in some respects, they are, in the

eight hundred persons, and their wealth is estimated at \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. However, the Osage Indians are wealthy enough to make it seem quite desirable to get in on the ground floor.

MANUAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. In taking part in a discussion before the Teachers' Association on the ad-

vantages of industrial schools President Smart, of Purdue, expressed the opinion that the science of manual training is as yet too slightly developed to make its incorporation into the public school system advisable at the present time. He is undoubtedly right in this view. There is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the present system in the public mind and a disposition to modify its hitherto exclusive literary character, but there is no fixed or definite idea as to the plan which should be adopted or the training that should be undertaken. The term "manual training" is one that covers a good deal of ground, and, as it can hardly be expected that the State will offer free instruction in all the arts and trades, it follows that a limit to this instruction must be fixed. Where it shall be fixed is a question for experiment and experience to determine. The people with children to educate are looking to manual training as a possible solution of certain problems that now trouble them, but they have vague ideas on the subject. School boards here and elsewhere show wisdom in moving slowtoward the proposed change. The wood-working classes in the Indianapolis High-school have shown what can be done in that direction, and their success encourages the advocates of the industrial training methods; but not all boys wish to be carpenters or cabinet makers, and even the addition of ironworking provides for but few. Is it worth while for boys who do not expect to follow these trades to spend their time in school in acquiring a degree of facility in the use of tools? And if instruction is given in a variety of occupations, is it certain that the choice which must be made by boys of ten, or twelve, or fourteen years to the one they prefer for life is that which is best for them, or what they would choose when more mature and their tastes and judgment more fully developed? A good many questions are involved in the industrial training idea beyond the one of expense, which firsts suggests itself to superintendents and trustees. This latter, however, is no small problem, for if the system comes to be formally adopted as a feature of the public schools it must include training for girls as well as for boys, and, so far as experiments have gone, at least in Western schools, they ignore distinctively feminine occupations and are concerned entirely with men's trades. Industrial schools, liberally endowed, are of unquestionable benefit, as the Pratt Institute and others of its kind prove; but whether or not a manual training can be given in a publicschool course, in addition to the indispensable intellectual training, that will accomplish the desired purpose of fitting the students for profitable employment is yet to be determined. The matter is one that will bear a vast deal of investigation and discussion.

"THE ETHICS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Ex-Senator Reeve, of Plymouth, in this State, has contributed to the American Journal of Politics for January a thoughtful and timely article entitled "The Ethics of Strikes and Lockouts." He makes at the outset a remark relative to the relations of labor and capital which is worth remembering. It is that while labor produces capital, and that it can have no progressive value outside of labor, "on the other hand, labor cannot live other than in uncivilized forms. unless capital can employ it at a profit." Demagogues ignore this fact. One man has skill as a mechanic, but he lacks business capacity. Another has no mechanical skill, but he has executive ability and can bring about the conditions essential to profitable production and marketing. Each man is necessary to the other. Out of this arises the relations of capital and labor. They are interdependent parts of a whole. At the outset the employer might be in a position where he could do as he pleased about employing men, and men could do as they pleased about accepting employment, but, in time, these relations have changed. Each owes something to the other and to the public. For instance: a railroad company has obtained control of a large traffic by being permitted to exercise special privileges under its charter. Not only have men been led to build up factories along its line, but it has induced hundreds of men to come to it who have learned to perform its service and depend upon it for bread. In ethics, that railroad company has no right to say that it will not run another train or pay another dollar of wages. In ethics, as well as law, it is bound to carry on its traffic, partly because it owes a duty to the hundreds of men in its employment. Having had the faithful services of these men, some of them for years, it owes them employment. A corporation which has called men to its employment and induced them to invest their savings in homes in its territory has no right in ethics to lock these men out, because during years they have become a part of the industry and go like machinery. The time which would have fitted them for other employment has been spent in the service of that corporation, and they have moral claims upon it.

On the other hand, Mr. Reeve says that employes have no right to strike arbitrarily. Their long employment has become a matter interesting more people than the employers. Lines of transportation, mercantile enterprise and scores of other industries have come to rely upon the running of a great industry like the Carnegie steelworks, and it and its employes owe a large community or a Statea duty which is neglected by resorting to lockout and strike. Looking at the matter in this light, the natural remedy for the differences between employer and employe is a tribunal, created by the State, having judicial rowers, to which the aggrieved | the Koran, and, while crude and bar-

this tribunal shall be final, and it shall have power to enforce its decree. Either party resorting to a strike or lockout before resorting to the tribunal shall be deemed guilty of an offense equal to insurrection and treated accordingly. The operation of a great industry is a matter of public interest, and therefore is one

in which the State is authorized to act. Such are the main features of Mr. Reeve's article. As a theory it is attractive, and, coming from a man of high intelligence and wide observation, it is entitled to candid consideration by the fair-minded people who are earnestly seeking a remedy for a great evil.

THE BURDEN OF YEARS.

A Russian Jewess who died in New York the other day is reported to have been 124 years old. Cases where men and women have reached the age of one bundred years and over are not infrequent, but, with all the love of life and dread of death inherent in humanity, it is doubtful if any one past happy, thoughtless youth ever longed for such an extension of days. One does not need to be very old or to have had an unusually varied experience to feel that he has already lived more than one life, and to look back upon childhood and succeeding years as phases of existence joyous and sweet, perhaps, and leaving pleasant memories, but as having no other connection with the life that now is. The human body is said by physiologists to be renewed in all its parts and particles every seven years; and, if consciousness is to be relied upon, the same may almost be said of that indescribable entity known as the soul. The body, at each renewal, is not perceptibly changed in form or feature, and the animating spirit retains its identity as years go by, but sometimes with an effort. Even memories often seem to belong to another being. What more common than the thought, when recalling early experiences, "Could it really have been I who was the actor in those scenes?" Gone as if they had never been are the tastes and inclinations which led to the actions that are now memories; vanished the hopes and ambitions that were to have made their possessor a different creature from that which the mills of God have finally ground out. Even love, which the poets of all ages have called deathless, fades with time. "Many waters cannot quench love, neither can floods drown it," says the Song of Songs, and a poet of to-day sings;

O love, love, love! What else is there in life That is immortal? But let the man and woman of forty or fifty say what has become of the love that thrilled them and absorbed their consciousness at twenty. Did any one ever hear a centenarian celebrate the deathlessness of love? At one hundred does it not seem to younger observers that even wedded love, which has been the habit of, perhaps, three-quarters of

a century, waxes dim and feeble? At one hundred no new chapters in the book of life are to be told, and many between the beginning and the end are forgotten, or are but the vaguest memories; and all the joys and sorrows which have filled the soul have ceased to be of consequence. At one hundred one must look upon the world with much of that indifference with which the disembodied spirit looks back at it from the heights of heaven.

THE GEOWING INTEREST IN ORIENTAL RE-LIGIONS

For some reason or other there seems to be a growing interest among Western peoples, especially among learned men, in the religious philosophy of the East. Dr. Snell, of Washington, who recently excommunicated himself from the Roman Catholic Church, in which he held an honored position, by marrying a Protestant lady, intimates in a published interview that he inclines to a belief in theosophy, adding, "I think that much of our best thought is coming from the East and the study of philosophies and religions of the Orient." It was recently stated in the Journal that a Mr. Webb, an American and former journalist, has become a convert to Islamism and will endeavor to propagate the faith in this country. Quite a number of Englishmen and a few Americans have become converts to Buddhism, which is much older than Mohammedanism and the oldest religion in the world, unless Confucianism antedates it a little. Are the ancient religions of the Orient going to take a new lease of life in the

No doubt there is something fascinating to a certain class of learned men and speculatists in the study of these ancient religions. Nor are they as bad as is commonly supposed. There is much that is good and worthy of practice in Mohammedanism, Buddhism and the teachings of Confucius. If they could be purged of their dross there would be a residuum of pure gold in each. Mohammedanism teaches a belief in one God, whose attributes do not differ materially from those of the Christian's God. The God of Islamism is omnipotent. omniscient, omnipresent, full of mercy, and infinite in all his attributes. This is not a heathen god. There is no idolatry in Mohammedanism. It recognizes Jesus as a prophet and apostle of human nature, but of divine origin and superseded by Mohammed. It inculcates belief in angels, regents and ministers of God, two being assigned to each individual as his good and bad divinities. The Mohammedan Bible consists of the first five books of the old Testament, the psalms, the gospel and the Koran. Belief in the resurrection and final judgment according to the life lived on earth is inculcated, as also a future state of rewards and punishments, but the Mohammedan heaven and hell are not those of Christianity. A good Mohammedan must give alms, observe fast days, practice temperance in all things, observe the weekly day of rest, and eat only the meat of pure or permitted animals. The use of intoxicating liquors or drugs is prohibited, as are all games of chance, as dice, cards, betting, etc. Usury is severely condemned. The civil and criminal laws of Mohammedanism are founded on the Mosaic code and

will be investigated. The decision of | main, based on the essential principles of justice. This may not be the best religion, but it is by no means a thoroughly bad one.

> Buddhism, the religion of India, and Confucianism, the religion of China, differ materially from Islamism, but each has some good features. Both, however, are better in theory than in practice. Confucianism has lapsed into idolatry and Buddhism into an endless and aimless dream. The corner-stone of the system established by Confucius was practically the golden rule, or, as he expressed it. "What you do not wish done to yourself do not do to others." This was formulated nearly five hundred years before the birth of Christ. But the Confucianists of to-day do not practice the rule much better than many Christians do the one formulated by Christ. As a system of speculative philosophy Buddhism is far more fascinating than Confucianism. It would be impossible to give even an outline or any idea of Buddhism within the limits of this article.

THE WIDER PRESBYTERIANISM. The acquittal of Professor Briggs of the charges involving heresy by the Presbytery of New York is a result vastly more important than a "surprise for the public," for the reason that a majority of that body declares, in effect, that the views of Dr. Briggs are not heretical. The charges upon which Dr. Briggs was tried are based upon statements in an inaugural address delivered in Union Theological Seminary, Jan. 20, 1891, which was printed and extensively circulated. One of the charges is that Dr. Briggs declared that "there are, historically, three great fountains of diand the reason," the heresy being in the fact that Dr. Briggs makes the church and the reason "each to be an independent and sufficient fountain of divine authority." Another specification involves the declaration that "in some cases the Bible is not sufficient to give that knowledge of God and His will which are necessary unto salvation." To sustain this specification, quotations are made from the address to the effect that Cardinal Newman did not find "certainty through the Bible or reason, but did find divine authority in the institutions of the church," and that "Martineau could not find divine authority in the Bible or the church, but did find God enthroned in his own soul." Another charge is based upon his declarations relative to the inerrancy of the Bible. While it "contains the divine word of redemption for man, there is nothing divine in the text." Quotations are made from the address showing that Dr. Briggs does not believe in the inerrancy of the Bible,

ike the following: I shall venture to affirm that, so far as can see, there are errors in the Scriptures that no one has been able to explain away; and the theory that they were in the original text is sheer assumption, upon which no mind can rest with certainty. If such errors destroy the authority of the Bible it is already destroyed for historians. Men cannot shut their eyes to truth and fact. But on what authority do these theologians drive men from the Bible by this theory of inerrancy? The Bible itself nowhere makes this claim. The creeds of the church nowhere sanction it. It is a ghost of modern evangelism to frighten children. The Bible has maintained its authority with the best scholars of our time, who with open minds are willing to recognize any error that might be pointed out by historical criticism; for these errors are all in the circumstantials, and not in the essentials; they are in the human setting, not in the precious jewel itself.

In another specification, Dr. Briggs is charged with teaching that "another fault of Protestant theology is in its limitation of the process of redemption to this world and its neglect of those vast periods of time which have elapsed for most men in the middle state between death and the resurrection."

These are the most essential of the charges upon which the heresy of Professor Briggs was based. One of the most intelligent and most conservative presbyteries of the church tried him upon these and other important charges, and a majority of its members have declared that, in their judgment, the making of the reason and the Church, as well as the Bible, "fountains of divine authority," the teaching of the inerrancy of the Scriptures and a belief in a middle state for redemption, are not inconsistent with the faith and creed of the Presbyterian Church.

## A FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL LAW.

Probably the most unique and extraordinary liquor law ever passed has just been enacted in South Carolina. Undoubtedly it is the most bungling attempt to restrain the liquor traffic and at the same time make it yield a revenue to the State that was ever made. It gives the State an entire monopoly of the traffic, to be farmed out under certain conditions and subject to certain regulations. The machinery of the law is cumbersome, complicated and expensive. It creates nearly 450 new offices. The Governor is required to appoint a commissioner, or State dispenser, salary \$1,800, whose duty it shall be to purchase all liquors for lawful sale in the State. No liquors can be sold except such as are purchased and dispensed by him. He is provided with assistants -clerks, book-keeper, etc. There is to be a State chemist to look after the purity of the State liquors, and a State board of control to look after the chemist. Each county is to have a dispenser and a board of control, consisting of three persons, who are authorized to issue a permit to sell liquors to at least one dispenser in their several counties, with eleven extra dispensers for Charleston and Richland together. Each county dispenser is authorized to have assistants. The county boards are to specify the building in which intoxicating liquors may be sold in any place, and no liquor may be sold by any person or at any place not authorized by the board of control. The clerks of the County Commissioners are made the clerks of the county boards of control at an extra allowance of \$2 per day for each day employed. Finally, the Governor is authorized to appoint all the special constables necessary to enforce the law. The law provides that "all profits, after paying all expenses of the county dispensary, shall be paid onehalf to the county treasurer and onehalf to the municipal corporations in

which it is located, such settlements to

be made monthly." From this it would seem that the real object of the law is to raise revenue, though there is a pretense of restricting the traffic. The law goes into effect to-morrow, Jan. 2. If enforced every saloon in the State will be closed, and liquor will only be sold by legal dispensers. Of course, all the saloon and liquor men are violently opposed to it, and will fight it from the start, hoping to have it declared unconstitutional. As the enforcement of the law would cut off an important source of revenue, that from licenses, in cities and towns, it will probably excite much opposition outside of saloon and liquor circles. The Charleston News and Courier sees in the law the foreshadowing of a huge whisky-political ring. It

The control of all the whisky in the State about election time would be a powerful factor in the determination of the result of an election in any State. The Evans bill gives such control to the administration and the faction now in power in South Carolina, and if they do not make it serve to keep them in power for years to come it will not be the fault of the framers of the

measure at any rate. It does look somewhat as if the Governor of South Carolina were trying to get in his work. By the way, where will the Governor of North Carolina come in under this law? He may find it "a long time between drinks."

If the women of Indiana are to make any sort of creditable showing at the world's fair they have no time to lose in carrying out the urgent requests of the committee, as published in yesterday's Journal. The plans of the committee are practical and reasonable, and if cooperation is secured the result will justify the labor involved. In this age of woman's activity in educational and vine authority-the Bible, the church | philanthropic work, and in industries of all sorts, it is important to mark progress on such an occasion as the Columbian exposition, and in the general exhibit Indiana women should not allow themselves to appear at a disadvantage.

THE excellent Mr. Moody is very confident that it was his and others' prayers which brought a ship to take the disabled Spree in tow; still, there are those who believe that the sailing of the relieving steamship upon its regular date from New York and the pursuing of the usual course of ocean steamers had something to do with it. These persons who do not quite agree with Mr. Moody may be as religious as he, the difference being that the miraculous is a larger element in his religion than it is in the belief of others.

THE Umbria has reached port safely, but it is evident that during the period of her disability, while floundering almost helplessly in a heavy sea, she was in considerable danger. However, all well that ends well, and the proverbially lucky record of the Cunard line is still unbroken. The captain of the Gallia will probably be called to account by the company for refusing to extend aid to the Umbria, though it may be there is something in their mail contract that made it impossible for him to do so.

FOLLOWING the example of Boston, which had the glowing events of the revolution as well as a couple of regiments in the Mexican war from which to obtain "epochs"-how much better it would have been to have had but one inscription on the soldiers' monument, reading as follows:

To the men of Indiana who died for their country, on land and sea, in the war which kept the Union whole, destroyed slavery and maintained the Constitution, a grateful State has built this monument that their example may speak to coming gener-

TWELVE hundred applications have been made for space in the machinery department of the world's fair. The most notable exhibits in any one class will consist of all kinds of engines, ranging from five hundred to two-thousandhorse power. The largest exhibit will weigh thirty tons, while the smallest engine will weigh only nine pennyweights ten grains. Senator Hill ought to apply for space to exhibit the New York political machine.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Contradictory. "Why that vacant look on your facel" "I was preoccupied, I guess." The Secret Out.

Mr. Flim-What is there about these longnaired musicians that attracts you women so? Mrs. Grim-Just think how easy a long-haired man is to manage.

Unfinished.

"Well, if this isn't the aggravatingest novel I ever read," exclaimed Maud. "It ends up with him placing the ring on her finger and sealing the engagement with a long, lingering kiss. So I'll never know whether they married or not."

Purely Disinterested. Uncle Mose-I wants to swah out a warrint agin de man nex' do' to me, fer cruelty to ani-

'Squire Lawless-What's he been doing! Uncle Mose-He keeps his bull-dog an' his chickens locked up togedder in one coop, suh.

THE husband sometimes complains that he cannot get a broiled steak at home, and steak that is fried in the ordinary way is an abomination. For genuine broiled steak a broiler and live coals are necessary. but in the absence of these a steak may be fried in such a way as to be hardly distinguishable from a broiled steak. An expert says: "Place a frying-pan upon the fire until it is nearly red-hot, but not to show any red, then rub over lightly with a piece of fat. The steak may then be placed in the pan, but not allowed to remain on one side more than five seconds. After the surface is seared so as to retain the juices it must be turned not to exceed every twenty seconds until done. A steak so treated, when cut, will be rare and juicy." The point is to have the frying-pan exceedingly hot before the steak is placed in it, and turning the steak often, thus cooking it very quickly and not allowing it to sizzle and harden.

BASE-BALL gave rise to the slang expression "You're off your base," to indicate that a person was quite wrong in some opinion. A later expression derived from the use of electric cars and meaning the same as the other is "Your trolley's off." Thus slang keeps pace with science.

WHEN the State of South Carolina goes into the retail liquor business with the Governor at the head of the "board of control," will the Governor of North Carolina be officially notified?

MR. ALEXANDER HOCKADAY, of Harrison worn now in England. county, who says he was born in 1770, has

probably slipped a figure. He was probably born in 1679. This would make him 213 years old instead of the moderate age of 113, which he now claims. The old gentleman should produce the family record showing that he was born in 1679.

The New Year, All hail, New Year! thou Shell, wavewashed ashore.

Sweet songs to us of that Forevermore Where all the years like bells together

A-singing, from God's boundless sea of

-J. V. H. Koons. MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 31.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE person who writes the "Points of View" in Scribner's, it seems, is Edward S. Martin, of Rochester, N. Y. TENNYSON'S personal estate proves to.

have a value of about \$250,000. Browning's amounted to a little over \$80,000, and Matthew Arnold's to only \$5,000. In the archives of the Treasury Department at Washington is a scrap-book full of money. The sum of the contents is not less

than \$200,000, but it is all confederate notes, bonds and "shinplasters." REJECTED lovers in Kiev, Russia, have their revenge by means of a species of charivari, in which they invite all the young men of the neighborhood to assist

them, and make at least one night hideous for their cold sweethearts. JOHN BURNS, the English labor leader, declares that "General" Booth, of the Salvation Army, is a "maker of quack remedies for poverty, a neurotic Christian and, fanatical faddist, who combines universal brotherhood with incompetence and high

MRS. TEL SONO, the Japanese reformer, who is now lecturing in this country to raise funds to establish in Tokio a non-sectarian training school for women and girls. had the honor of being the first woman lawyer in Japan. She has been a Christian for only five years.

THERE is some criticism of Mr. Moody in Chicago because he has engaged as one of his evangelists for next summer's meetings the Rev. John McNeill, the eccentric Scotch preacher. Mr. McNeill is said to be much addicted to the use of slang in the pulpit, and, though Chicago people are pretty fond of slang themselves, they draw the line at its use in the pulpit.

STRAWBERRIES are fruit; so are tomatoes, melons and cucumbers. One suggested distinction between a vegetable and a fruit is that the latter may be eaten raw. while the former must be cooked, but that doesn't hold always. Technically, a fruit incloses the seeds of the plant and is matured above ground; plant growth matured underground is a vegetable.

A BRONZE statue to the memory of the ate ex-President Chester A. Arthur has been completed by sculptor Ephraim Keyer of New York, on the order of the friends of the late Mr. Arthur. It is nine feet two inches in height, and the plinth is six inches high. It will be mounted on a pedestal nine feet high. It will probably be placed in Central or Riverside Park.

THE monument that is being erected over Dr. Schliemann's grave, on a hill opposite the great cemetery of Athens, will be completed in time for the celebration of the archæologist's birthday, Jan. 6. It consists of a massive substructure, on which will stand a columned temple containing a bust of Dr. Schliemann. Below the temple is the family tomb, where the coffin lies under a marble cover.

ONE of the exhibits of Wisconsin at the world's fair will be a monster monolith, which has just been quarried at Ashland. in that State. This monolith will be 115 feet long, ten feet at the base and four feet square at the top. The apex will be about five feet long and will be tapered to about a six-inch tip. The monolith, which is of Lake Superior brown-stone, will rest on a foundation of granite ten feet high and twelve feet square, and will be one of the wonders of Jackson Park at Chicago. This imposing shaft will be the largest on earth. being nearly ten feet longer than the Egyptian obelisk.

REV. ALEXANDER CRUMWELL, author of "Africa and America." says this on the black woman of the South: "Humble and benighted as she is, the black woman of the South is one of the queens of womanhood. If there is any other woman on this earth who, in native aboriginal qualities. is her superior, I know not where she is to be found; for I do say that, in tenderness of feeling, in genuine native medesty, in large disinterestedness, in sweetness of disposition and deep humility, in unselfish devotedness, and in warm, motherly assiduities, the negro woman is unsurpassed by any other woman on earth."

ONE of the best dress makers of the age is said to have gotten her education in her business by dressing dolls. She bought half a dozen dolls and some material, and cut, basted and fitted garment after garment. She studied the reason for every stitch that was taken and every line that was drawn. If a side gore needed taking in, she never touched it until she had studied out why it needed it and what effect would be produced. Everything with her had a reason, and this was industriously sought until she felt satisfied that all her work was perfect in detail. When she was ready to take hold of dress-making as a business, there was no hesitation or delay. She had mastered her profession and was independent in it. That she made fame and fortune is not to be wondered at.

TO THE FASHION CARPER. While the low-necked gown's with danger fraught,

You shouldn't permit it to trouble you; Though the "V-shaped" corsage is bad, you To be thankful it isn't a "W." -Nixon Waterman, in Puck.

HOW THEY PRONOUNCE IT. Pete Sat on a log by the river side. (Mass.) And near him Set his promised bride; They Sut there proud and satisfied (N. H.) To Sit like that until they died. (Conn.) But, as the Sate upon that log. (R. I.) Up sneaked a farmer's setter dog, And Sot his teeth in Peter's hide-(N. J.) They Sets no more by the river side. -H. G. Wheeler, in Boston Globs.

Every Man His Own Poet.

Frederick Harrison, in January Forum. The strange part of it is that there never was an age when so great a quantity of very excellent verse was produced as in our own. There can be no doubt about it. We have to-day scores of elegant poets and hundreds of volumes of really graceful verse. Of educated men and women, at least one in three could turn out a passable lyric or so, far better than the stuff published as poetry in the age of Pope. or Johnson, or Southey. There are not so many true poets, perhaps, as there were in the lifetime of "conser and of Shakspeare. But it may be truly said that at no period in the long history of English poetry has it been so free from affectation, mannerism, false taste and conventional commonplace Since verse began there has never been so high, so pure a level of third-rate verse, There are a dozen writers whose exquisite technique makes that of Dryden or Byron look quite careless and that of Pope monotonous, and there are at least a hundred writers who far surpass the imitators of Dryden, Pope or Byron.

Substitute for the Overcost.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph For a long time there have been rumors n the air that at no remote period men were going to assert their independence and wear suits not quite so severely plain as they now indulge in. But it must be confessed one sees but little proof of this in the dress of the average man. It is true that once in a while a decided change is made in some man's garb, but if the fashion has anything to recommend it, it is so quickly adopted by the rest of manking that it at once leses all its individuality. This fact finds an illustration in a beautiful cape just now being worn by a well-known New Yorker. The garment in question is a long single cape, reaching a little ! below the knees and full enough to be thrown over the shoulder mousquetaire style. It has a very wide velvet collar fastened by a single button at the top. This coat, while odd enough to attract attention in an American city, is very much